

LEWIS (W.)

AN ADDRESS

DELIVERED BEFORE

The New England Historic-Genealogical Society,

AT THE

ANNUAL MEETING

HELD IN BOSTON, MASS., JAN. 4, 1865.

BY WINSLOW LEWIS, M.D.

PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

A REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS AT SAID MEETING.



BOSTON:  
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY

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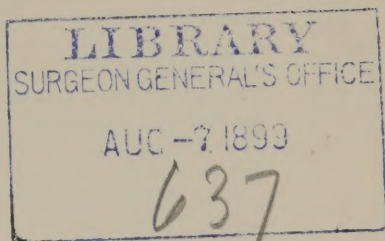
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## ADDRESS.

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GENTLEMEN,—

Once more we are permitted to assemble together at the commencement of another year; and what duty is so manifestly incumbent upon us, as to calmly and thoughtfully review the *Past*, and derive therefrom lessons for the *Future*? It seems to me that the position of our Society now, in consequence of the momentous events that are daily transpiring, and rendering this country and age preëminently a country and an age of the grandest and most terrible History, is one of immensely greater importance and more solemn responsibility, than was the position which it occupied before the outbreak of the Civil War.

Before I proceed, however, to refer further to this topic, let me give expression, in your behalf, to our gratitude for the blessings we have enjoyed, and the progress we have made, during the past year—a year full of, and fraught with, so many events of incalculable national consequence, and which, along with so much of public triumph, has carried into the homes of New England so much of private trial and mourning. As we glance back over the record of this past year, what a vast array of such events rises before the bewildered eye of memory! To advert to a very few. In March, a new call for 200,000 men—then in May the battles of the Wilderness and of Spottsylvania, in which so many patriot-warriors were called to “sleep the sleep that knows no waking”—a few weeks later, the sanguinary combat of Coal Harbor—then the glorious sinking of the Alabama, by *our own* brave Winslow, on the 19th of June, followed, in a few days, by General Grant's fierce attack on Petersburg—and five days after, the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, in which our troops, though repulsed, won for themselves immortal honor. In July, another call (evidence of the tremendous character of the contest in which we are engaged) for 500,000 men, succeeded by the terrific battle near Atlanta, where the brave and chivalrous McPherson fell, and with him many a brave son of New England. Another week witnesses a second fierce combat almost on the same ground, and two days after the loss of many thousands of our valiant brethren before the lines of Petersburg. August opens with the glorious achievements of Farragut in Mobile Bay, and before the close of the month war once more claims his hosts of victims in the battles of the Weldon Road.

To pass over many other events, which have reflected a lustre of triumph, albeit a melancholy one, as being gained by the defeat and death of those, who, however erring, are still our *Brethren*, what feelings of admiration are excited in every American breast by the details of that glorious march of our most glorious General Sherman, a march that may fitly and fairly compare with the expedition of Hannibal, or still more aptly with the retreat of the 10,000 Greeks under Xenophon, after the death of the younger Cyrus. Whatever may be the after events of this terrible war, I venture unhesitatingly to predict that Sherman's march through the heart of the seceded States to Savannah, will, through long succeeding ages, be regarded by all students of History, and especially of Military History, as an achievement unsurpassed by any general of either ancient or modern times. And then its brilliant conclusion, the capture of one of the strongest, richest and most important cities of the Rebel Confederacy, with its vast stores of cotton and other valuable "materiel," and no less than 60 cannon and several thousand men, killed or captured. Then again, as we come, or rather return, by a few days, to the 15th and 16th of December, we have the battles of Nashville, in which Thomas so triumphantly and terribly defeated General Hood, who had begun somewhat too soon to sing the pæan of victory!

If these successes and triumphs are somewhat dulled or dimmed by the comparative check suffered by the Wilmington Expedition, we must derive consolation from the thought, that perhaps this was needful, not only to temper and moderate our too quickly rising pride and triumph, but also to warn the leaders of such expeditions to sternly and steadily imitate the wise example of the successful Sherman, by observing a strict silence as to their plans.

Such are a few of the war events of the past year. But there have been other events no less important, no less worthy of remembrance—nay, even more calculated to awaken and intensify our feelings of gratitude. And to which of these could I possibly refer before those great Sanitary Fairs, which, during 1864, have borne such strong testimony to the patriotic and practically Christian spirit of our people, and have reflected such brilliant honor on the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, and certainly not least, on our good old Boston; the patriotic action of whose citizens, and more especially of those high-spirited and large-hearted ladies, in regard to the recent "Sailor's Fair," will, if gratitude be not lost to earth, be long treasured in the grateful memory of all Americans, and, above all, of every American Sailor.

There was one event, however, which perhaps more than all the rest, has left the stamp of historic interest on the year 1864, and claims, above all, the gratitude, not only of us New Englanders—not only of all loyal Americans—but of every friend of freedom and free institutions throughout the world. I allude, of course, to the 8th of November. On that day the cause of popular self-government stood on trial before the bar of a gazing world, of which even the friendly part was agitated with intense anxiety and much of agitating doubts; while the other part, headed by the leaders and the tools of despotism, stood ready, in malicious anticipation of an evil triumph, to chant a demoniac dirge over the downfall of Freedom. The 8th of November's sun set upon a land, in which, throughout all its broad



borders, and amid all the intense excitement of party feeling, LAW and ORDER were *universally, absolutely triumphant!* This self-governing, alike in the wild rural districts, and in the thronged and troubled cities—full of manly self-respect, of quiet firm resolve—poured on to the polls in one steady, continuous stream, from the opening to the close, each man freely and frankly recording his vote according to his conscience. At last, the will of the popular majority was declared; the minority submitted, and the American Election of 1864 terminated without one act of tumult or of violence, to call for the interference even of the local police, or to offer even the semblance of a pretext for the exercise of hostile criticism! That day will yet be gratefully regarded as one of vast Historic interest to the world's Freedom! But not to the chance *Future* should we at least leave its just appreciation, but we should strive fully to understand and appreciate it *now*, and thus better qualify ourselves to explain its momentous importance to those who are rising up to take our places, and by whom its consequences will be more keenly felt than by us who have been sharers and actors in the scenes now.

What little I have said, and you all know how much more might easily be added, tends to show the grand and solemn historic character of the times in which it is our lot to live, and especially of the past year, to claim and kindle our earnest, heart-felt gratitude, and to rouse *us* up to consider what is *our* duty, as the Historic-Genealogical Society of New England, in view of such mighty and marvellous events, as those that circle and crowd and career around and along the path of our daily life.

I trust that in what I am about yet further to say, I shall not be deemed guilty of assumption or presumption. So far from sympathizing with that spirit of national vanity which, in former times, has been a standing jest, and let me add sometimes very unfairly so, against America, and Americans, I have always been opposed to, and have expressed my aversion to it, as derogatory alike to our personal and national dignity, and unworthy altogether of the solid and substantial greatness of America. There are occasions, however, on which national claims have to be asserted or plainly stated, no less than individual ones; and the present appears to me peculiarly such an occasion.

Under the guidance of Divine Providence, this American continent of ours is now, and for three years past has been, the scene of one of the grandest, most awful and most terrible Historic Dramas, that the world has ever witnessed. The catastrophe of this Drama, whatever it may be, and whenever it shall happen, will unquestionably exercise a mighty and wide spread influence upon the political history of the world at large.

Again, in the whole of this grand and tragic scene, New England, and New England men and women, have acted and are acting a prominent, leading part. There is no presumption in saying, that in point of mental acumen, enthusiasm of spirit, and energy of action, New England leads America; not always perhaps so well, or so wisely, as might be, but there is the keen, calculating brain, there is the strong and ready hand, and there too is the warm, enthusiastic heart; and if such forces be only guided aright, they will form a combination of levers, that no "*vis inertiae*" will be able to resist. Now I believe that

no more useful and effectual instrumentality for such *right training and guidance* can be found, than in the studies to which our labors are professedly devoted—History and Genealogy, or better, Biography. And here Truth compels me to express my belief, that this right training and guidance through a right and philosophical study of History and Biography, neither have been, nor are generally, afforded by the educational system of our country. I have investigated this subject more recently, as a basis of these remarks to-day, and while feeling justly proud of the efforts made by America in general, and by New England in particular, for the promotion of popular education, I feel bound to confess that the mode in which History is studied, whether in schools or colleges, is, with some few and remarkable exceptions, very defective. In the *former*, little more is taught than a summary of our own History; while in the *latter*, the study of a very small number of text-books, pursued with little regard to philosophical method, and with still less concern for that *impartial spirit of inquiry*, which constitutes the foundation-stone of a right and profitable study of History, forms the sum and substance of our higher Historical Education. At Harvard College, all the course of instruction as to History, comprises Smith's History of Greece, Constitution of the United States, History of France, Stephen and De Tocqueville, and the Constitutional History of England.

In Biography, again, national prejudice and personal predilection too often and too generally over-ride that conscientious sense of truth and justice, which should guide the biographer, no less than the historian. A reference to a recently published biographical work, now generally considered the standard one in this country, will more than bear out this assertion. Without bringing forward personal illustrations, which might appear invidious, and even hurt the feelings of those, whom I very cordially esteem and respect, I may observe, that in the work referred to, several pages are often given to the biography of an American, who, however worthy of respect in his own sphere, is still only a third or fourth rate class man at the best; while some of the most illustrious thinkers, scholars, philosophers and public men of Europe—men confessedly ranking in the first class of their several orders—are dismissed with perhaps half a column, or less than that. Now such a course as this, is not only unjust and adverse to the true principles and purposes of biography, but it also reflects discreditably upon our national literary character. Foreigners, perusing such a work, attribute the barefaced bias to our national vanity, and become confirmed in the idea, that an American can see no good in anything not American. We, on the other hand, know it to be greatly the result of a "mutual admiration" system, which has reached a great and threatening height amongst us. The New York *Litterateur* writes a long, laudatory life of his Boston friend and contemporary, which the latter feels bound to return in kind and degree, and if, in this interchange of biographical compliments between our native celebrities, the great names of European History, past and present, should, for a while, be overlooked or slighted, we are left to derive consolation from the argument that "in an American publication, a preponderance of attention should be given to American notabilities." I need hardly say that such an argument could only apply to a work professedly devoted to American Biography. But when,



as in the instance alluded to, a work professes on its title page to be *cosmopolitan*, not merely American, no such bias or unjust preponderance is admissible. Acknowledged eminence, whether of intellect or action, should alone graduate the extent or minuteness of the notices. I feel and speak strongly on this subject, because it is precisely by this indulgence of national vanity and "mutual admiration," that we afford a just handle for criticism, at which we are the first to feel hurt and offended. I feel also that our position as a people, is too high and powerful to condescend to littleness of this kind. Whether nationally or individually, we can stand the test of a fair comparison with any other people of the civilized world, without seeking to detract from, or dim the brightness of, the illustrious character of other nations.

And now, to revert for a while to HISTORY, its mode of study and its uses. I am far from being so presumptuous as to suppose that I can bring forward anything new or original on such a subject, but yet, as you have done me the honor of placing me, not now for the first time, in this chair, I feel assured you will afford an indulgent hearing to the few general remarks I shall offer on a subject, which to me, at all events, seems of vast, of vital importance. Of learning history as it is too generally taught in our schools and colleges, I think very little, so little, that I deem the time expended thereon, might more profitably be devoted to other subjects. But *History rightly and philosophically studied*, has long appeared to me to be so important a branch of education, as to deserve the most careful attention in all measures, public or private, connected with Education. The lessons of history thus studied, form the best and soundest training in politics and statesmanship; and where, as with us, every man has a voice in the common government, it is all the more necessary that in no man's or woman's education should so vital an element as this be neglected, perverted or omitted. Whatever "Young America" may say, I boldly stand by the old-fashioned assertion that "History is philosophy teaching by examples." However it may be on different stages, or in altered phases, as HUMAN NATURE in every age is still the same, so HUMAN HISTORY revolves in cycles, and is continually repeating itself. And thus it happens, that the statesman, the politician, aye, and the citizen-member of a democratic government will find, even in the history of ancient nations, most valuable examples for imitation and warning for avoidance. In the history of the Jewish people, and in that of Greece and of Rome, he will again and again find, in the stern reasoning of facts, a demonstration of the truth, that national, no less than individual welfare and happiness, are the concomitants and correlatives of national virtue and integrity. The learned Dr. Henry, of New York, in a discourse entitled "The Providence of God, the Genius of History," has some remarks based upon the Jewish History, which are so apposite, and so congenial to my views on this subject, that I do not hesitate to cite a portion of them.

"And now the question that comes up is this:—For what purpose is it that we have these divine commentaries? Is it merely to gratify our curiosity? or is it to teach us a great *practical* lesson? Is the truth, which these divine commentaries disclose, a truth only with relation to the Jewish and other ancient nations, whose records we find

in the Sacred Books? Or is it a truth, which is true for *all* nations, and *all* times?

"That is the question; and we say that the very purpose for which these historical details and these divine commentaries are handed down to us, is, to teach impressively, for all nations and for all times, this great truth—that the *Providence of God is the Genius of human history*; that the hand of the Almighty Ruler of the Universe is upon all the nations of the Earth, and that He everywhere apportions *national destiny* according to *national character*. If we had divine commentaries on the world's whole history, such as we have on that portion of it contained in the Sacred Records, then the same truth, which is so impressively taught in these Records, would appear with equal clearness on the face of all the history of the world. We should see the right hand of the Almighty in all the fates and fortunes of all the nations of the Earth, in the revolutions of dynasties, in the rise and fall of empires, in the wars and conquests, battles and sieges, famines and pestilences, negotiations and treaties, with which the pages of history are filled."

But because we have *not* these divine commentaries on the *whole* of the world's history, shall we any the less believe the great truth, which the sacred records teach? Because the light of special inspiration does not make visible the hand of the Almighty, moving in and behind the visible procession of events, shall we any the less believe His hand is there at work? No! We are as much bound to believe this great truth is true for *every* nation on the earth, as for the ancient nations, of whom it is expressly declared in the Sacred Books. We are as much bound in reason to believe it true in reference to the great drama of political history, that now seems opening on the earth, as though we saw it preternaturally written by the finger of the Almighty, in characters of fire, on the earth and on the sky, on the hills and on the clouds. "And we are, finally, not to believe that this divine interposition is merely for the sake of interposition, nor merely in the way of retributive judgment on the nations. The Almighty presides over the fates and fortunes of the nations, each in its successive epoch, with a GREAT PURPOSE, which connects each with each, in the flow of the great ages, with a comprehensive IDEA to be realized in the whole historical life of Humanity, and in the whole history of the Universe."

These views of Dr. Henry are, I am well aware, as old-fashioned as my own, and equally regarded either with silent contempt, or more violent and noisy opposition, by a large number of historic sciolists and worldly politicians in this country, but they were virtually the views entertained by our own immortal Washington, and the other Fathers of our Republic, and they have been recognized and endorsed by many of the greatest statesmen, as well as best men, that have ever been entrusted with the management of nations. But for the mere opinions of men in such a matter, I should care but little, so long as my conscience and reason are convinced that they are right and just and true. And the evidence that they are so, is stamped in indelible characters upon the whole face of history, ancient and modern. In our own day, it is too true, that, in those nations where the Bible has free circulation, and where religious thought is free, the laws and doctrines of christianity are too often violated in every phase



of society and rank of life; but *yet* in how much better a position in every way are *those* nations, than the lands that are lying oppressed beneath the hand of kingly and priestly tyranny, and dark, deadening ignorance!

I cannot discuss this subject with anything of the fulness it demands on the present occasion, but must briefly sum up the views that I entertain, and which I would respectfully and most earnestly urge you, the members of this Society, to propagate and disseminate by every means in your power, by your voice, by your pen, and through the organ of our Society, *The Historical and Genealogical Register*. I neither claim to be a statesman nor a politician, nor yet a profound historical scholar; but I have thought long and deeply on this subject, and I do most earnestly believe, that if we can promote a *right* study of HISTORY throughout our country, we shall confer a great, an inestimable blessing upon her, and we shall be erecting one of the strongest bulwarks for the defence of her free Constitution, and one of the most effective barriers against anarchy on the one hand, or tyranny on the other. Let the study of HISTORY, then, ever be based upon, and accompanied by, a solemn recognition of God's moral government of the universe. Secondly, let it be divested of national and personal prejudice and bias: for, the object being to obtain a true and correct knowledge of facts, every hindrance adverse to truth and fair judgment must of course be set aside. In all disputed matters of HISTORY, especially where such a bias is likely to influence us, and to cloud our judgment, let us, as a matter of absolute duty, calmly investigate both sides of the question, hear the arguments on both sides, and, as sworn jurymen, abide by the evidence. Again, let us not imagine that HISTORY consists merely in the romantic and stirring narrative of battles, sieges, and those great and startling events, the "pomp and circumstance of war," which many so-called historians seem to have regarded as the only things worthy of notice. All these things belong to the external life of a nation, and they are not to be neglected; nor is there much fear that they will be, because this external life of nations, as of individuals, is the most attractive, the most easily known, and, to most minds, the most interesting.

In the words of the illustrious Dr. Arnold, whose lectures on History I would strongly commend to all who may not yet have read them—"A nation has its *inward* life, no less than an *individual*, and from this, its *outward* life is characterized. For what does a nation effect by war, but either the securing of its existence, or the increasing of its power? We honor the heroism shown in accomplishing these objects, but power, nay, even existence, are not ultimate ends. The question may be asked of every created being, why he should live at all, and no satisfactory answer can be given, if his life does not, by God's will, consciously or unconsciously *tend to promote* God's glory, and the good of his brethren. And, if a nation's annals contain the record of deeds ever so heroic, done in defence of the national freedom, or existence, still we may require that the freedom or the life, so bravely maintained, should be also employed for worthy purposes; or else, even the names of Thermopylæ and of Morgarten become, in after years, rather a reproach than a glory. Turning, then, to regard the inner life of a nation, we cannot but see that here, as in the life of an individual, it is determined by the nature of its ultimate



end. What is a nation's *main object*, is therefore a question which must be asked, before we can answer whether its *inner* life, and *consequently* its outward life also, which depends upon the inner life, is to be called good or evil. Now it does not seem easy to conceive that a nation can have any other object than that which is the highest object of every individual in it: if it can, then the attribute of sovereignty, which is inseparable from nationality, becomes the dominion of an evil principle. For suppose, for instance, that a nation as such is not cognizant of the notions of justice and humanity, but that its highest object is wealth, or dominion, or security. It then follows that the sovereign power in human life, which can influence the minds and compel the actions of us all, is a power altogether immoral, and yet commanding the actions of moral beings, then evil. Again, if being cognizant of the notions of justice and humanity, it deliberately prefers other objects to them, then here is the dominion of an evil principle still more clearly. But if it be cognizant and appreciate them rightly, then it must see that they are more to be followed than any objects of outward advantage: then it acknowledges moral ends as a higher good than physical ends, and thus, as we said, agrees with every good individual man in its estimate of the highest object of national no less than of individual life."

In the study of HISTORY, then, due regard must be paid to the *internal* life of each nation, no less than, or even more than, the *external*: the state of religion, morals, social habits, trade, manufactures—everything, in fact, that enters into the internal history of a civilized nation in a time of peace.

Again, I would observe, that in order to pursue the study of *History* with any profit to ourselves or others, it is absolutely necessary that we should previously secure a fair, sound knowledge of *political science*, and of Constitutional Law. Without such preparation, no solid or useful knowledge of History can be acquired, and the greater the freedom of institutions enjoyed by any country, the more necessary are these acquisitions to every citizen. Republican institutions, like ours, can only be maintained in purity and integrity, first, by the morality, and, second, by the education of the people: and the subjects I have named are amongst the most important that can enter into the education of a member of a free State. We have prided ourselves, and not altogether without reason, on our educational advantages, and it is a cause for self-gratulation, that every American child, even though born in the humblest and poorest rank, can obtain as his right a fair education. But I do not hesitate to assert, that if, in our educational system, a sound knowledge of HISTORY, and of the elements of Political Science and Constitutional Law, had been included several years ago, it would probably, under the Divine blessing, have been the means of saving us from a large portion, if not all, of those civil commotions and strifes, that have been now, for three years past, shaking to its centre the noble edifice of our free Constitution, draining the heart-blood of thousands of our best and bravest, and carrying tribulation and anguish into thousands of once happy homes!

It follows, as a necessary corollary to what I have said, that those who have studied *history* in this truthful, impartial and philosophical spirit, we must listen patiently to, and obey the lessons she offers us.

The words of the Roman Historian can never be repeated too often, or impressed too deeply on the memory : "*Hoc illud est præcipue in cognitione rerum salubre ac frugiferum, omnis te exempli documenta in illustri posita monumento intueri; inde tibi tuæque reipublicæ, quod imitere, capias, inde fœdum inceptu, fœdum exitu, quod vitæ.*"—"This is what is especially wholesome and profitable to the study of History, that thou there beholdest, placed on a conspicuous monument, the records of every kind of example: and that thence thou canst select, for thyself and thy Republic, that which thou wouldst imitate: thence also that which thou wouldst shun as base in its origin, base in its result."

Nor must this remark be applied by the Historic student merely to the remarkable *men* of history, the great men either of good or evil. It is even more important, especially in these times, that it should be applied to the examination of what I may call *National Conduct*. We should carefully observe, and strive to imitate such causes of public policy, as have manifestly been founded on *right principles, moderation, and common sense*, and as a necessary consequence have brought prosperity to the nation, for whose government and guidance they were devised. And, on the other hand, when, either in our own history or that of other nations, we observe the sad results issuing from the violation of principle, the non-recognition of God's superintending providence, the elevation of fanatic folly and fury, into the desecrated and dishonored seat of Christian forbearance and manly good sense—we must give good heed to the solemn warning, and avoid the like error, as "*base in its origin, base in its result.*"

Errors of this kind, most fatal to the peace and happiness of a nation, have again and again been committed by men, whom, as *men*, we may believe to have been conscientious, upright, and patriotic, but unacquainted with, or heedless of, the lessons of History, ignorant of all the higher principles of *political science*, and totally unfitted for the task of legislating for their fellow men. As illustrations of what I refer to, I would adduce the series of political blunders that led to the Great Rebellion of England, which, in the 17th century, spread war and desolation through the land, brought a monarch to the block, substituted for his unconstitutional measures, not freedom, but tyranny of another kind—the tyranny of a great and able man indeed, but tyranny nevertheless, and eventually, by a very natural reaction, brought back the nation under the Godless yoke of the worst and most debasing kind of slavery; the abject and degraded condition of affairs that prevailed under Charles II., when vice and so-called pleasure ruled the nation, and the mass of the people did not even care for freedom. And all this lamentable series of consequences resulted from the want of good sense and moderation, the disregard of History's warnings, the ignorance of constitutional law and political science, exhibited no less by the popular leaders, than by the infatuated monarch and his abettors and advisers.

The same remark will apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the circumstances which led to our violent separation from the mother country. These United States would naturally have risen to a free and independent condition in the course of a few years, just as the youth, merging into manhood, becomes independent of his parents, and engages for himself in the battle of life. But that instead of attaining this independ-

ence in a natural, peaceful and friendly way, it was gained only after a long course of wrangling, recrimination, and sanguinary strife, is attributable to the wrong-headed obstinacy of so-called statesmen, and a monarch no less wrong-headed and obstinate, to the ignorance on the part of both, of those *historic lessons* and *political principles* which are so vitally essential to the government of men. And in this case, the example is the more impressive, because George III. and his ministers were warned again and again, in the most solemn and emphatic terms, by men, who were *really* statesmen, of what must be the consequences of their unjust and unwise policy towards America. What said the illustrious Pitt, in his place in Parliament, in reply to Lord Grenville's insulting and tyranny-maintaining speech? "I know the value of your troops, the skill of your officers, but on *this* ground, the *stamp act*, where so many here will think it a crying injustice (I am one, who will lift my hand against it), in *such* a cause, your success will be hazardous. America, if she fall, would fall like the strong man, she would embrace the pillars of the State, and pull down the Constitution along with her. The Americans have not acted in all things with prudence and temper. They have been wronged, they have been driven to madness by injustice! Will you punish them for the madness which you yourself have occasioned? No! rather let prudence and temper come from *this* side—

‘ Be to their faults a little blind,  
Be to their virtues very kind.’

My opinion is (said Pitt in conclusion), that the Stamp Act be repealed—*absolutely, totally, and immediately*: and that the reason be assigned, that it is founded on an *erroneous principle*."

Like warnings were given by Col. Barré, by the great Orator and Statesman, Fox, and by the venerable Lord Chatham, then standing almost on the verge of the grave. "I am an old man (he said), and would advise the noble Lord in office to adopt a *more gentle* mode of governing America: proceedings like these will never meet with the wished-for success. Instead of these, pass an amnesty on all their youthful errors, clasp them once more to your fond and affectionate arms, and I venture to affirm you will find them children worthy of their sire."

We all know how unavailing were these warnings and entreaties of these better and wiser minds of the British Parliament. Ignorance of *Political Science*, disregard of all the lessons of *History*, urged on, or backed by, obstinacy and a love of tyrannical power, carried the day, and England lost the brightest jewel in her crown, and the North American Colonies became the American Republic!

The great Revolution of France, towards the end of the last century, was preceded and hurried on by similar ignorance and blunders; and here I will cite some remarks from a work, which discusses "The claims of History on the Age": "Any one (the author observes) who is at all acquainted with the history of the Revolution of France, must be well aware that it was brought about by a series of blunders, in which *both* parties were *alternately* to blame. But still, it has struck me, that there was *one* error, which occurred at *so critical* a time (an error not greatly noticed by historians) that it deserves *especial* consideration, as being the pivot on which the headlong course of the Revolu-



tion turned. At an early stage of that great national convulsion, a measure of conciliation and mutual concession was proposed by the friends of the crown, at what was called a 'Royal Sitting' on the 23d of June. The concessions offered were certainly not so extensive as had been demanded by the States-General, but still, they were such as patriots were, I think, bound to accept, rather than involve their country in a civil war, to which the progress of events was plainly tending. Now there is little doubt that the *earlier* leaders of the popular movement in France, were actuated by a sincere, however mistaken, desire to serve their country: and not, like their successors in the reign of terror, inspired by the demons of anarchy and bloodshed. Still, *at this most critical period*, they rejected the offers of the King, and thereby lost the last chance of averting the threatened catastrophe!

"How differently would they have acted, could a magic glass have brought before their view the dread prospect of the Future—the attacks upon the palace, and the gross insults offered to the Royal Family—their subsequent imprisonment—that terrible meeting of the Assembly, in which the subject of discussion was the execution of a most virtuous and inoffensive monarch—the members of that Assembly at length passing up in turn to record their votes, and the deep stillness of that midnight meeting still re-echoing to the *one dead sound* of Death, death!—and (most heart-chilling scene in the whole appalling tragedy!) that King's own kinsman, Philippe Egalité, Duke of Orleans, joining in that vote of death against his sovereign!—the scaffold dyed with the blood, not only of the monarch, but also of his wife and sister—France changed from a civilized land into a human slaughter-house, in which the butchers, Robespierre and Marat, reigned supreme—and, last, not least, the guillotine demanding *their* blood also, the blood of *them*, the *early patriots*, who might perhaps have averted all this! Could they have foreseen these things, how differently would they have acted! But to them, as to too many others, repentance came too late, and they had to weep for their errors with tears of blood."

The instances that I have briefly adduced will, I trust, suffice to show the *vast*, the *vital* importance of a *just* and philosophical study of the lessons of History and political science, as a means, the *best* and *surest* means, of preserving men and nations from mistakes that are sure to be fraught with so much of most direful disaster.

As I have more than once used the word "philosophical" in connection with this subject, let me utter a brief word of warning against another and opposite evil, towards which a large school of historical and political writers of the present day seem to be rapidly tending. The great spread of inductive science has created and sharpened a keen, almost voracious appetite for "Philosophies of History," and the school I refer to seems inclined to apply the laws of inert *matter* to the history of *men*, men endowed with souls, minds, and passions, which always *have* exercised, and always *will* exercise, a powerful influence over the cause of national, as well as individual life. This tendency of modern thought has both a good side and an evil one, and both are well defined in these words of Prof. Kingsley: "Surely it is good (he observes), and a thing to thank God for, that men should be more and more expecting *order*, searching for *order*, welcoming *order*. But

there is evil also. For *young sciences*, like *young men*, have their time of *wonder*, *hope*, imagination, and of *passion* too, and *haste*, and *bigotry*. Dazzled, and that pardonably, by the beauty of the few *laws* they may have discovered, they are too apt to erect them into gods, and to explain by them all matters in heaven and earth; and are too apt, too, to patch them, where they are weakest, by that most dangerous succedaneum of vague and grand epithets, which very often contain, each of them, an assumption far more important than the law to which they are tacked."

The time I have already occupied, warns me that I must not dilate on this point, but leave it to yourselves to carry out its logical conclusions. For the same reason, I must resign the intention of speaking at any length on *Biography*, as the handmaid of History. I will content myself with citing a few words from the same writer, Prof. Kingsley, addressed by him to the History Class of the University of Cambridge, England. "If any of you should ask me how to study History, I should answer—Take, by all means, biographies. Fill your minds with *live human* figures, men of like passions with yourselves, see how each lived and worked, in the time and place in which God put him. Believe me, that when you have thus made a friend of the dead, and brought him to life again, and let him teach you to see with his eyes, and *feel* with his heart, you will begin to understand more of his generation and his circumstances, than all the mere History books of the period will teach you."

If I have <sup>not</sup> quite failed to convey my views to you, you will see, that looking especially to the present circumstances of our country, I would urge this Society to devote its labors henceforth, and *at once*, to a much *broad*er and more *elevated* field of study, than is covered by New England History and Genealogy alone. Not that I would have these neglected, not that I would be ungrateful to those of our brethren who have devoted so much thought and labor, and with so much just credit to themselves and the Society, to those topics which you and I, as New England men, are bound ever to hold in high honor and esteem. But I am anxious you should all rise to the level of the demands made upon us, and enter *boldly* and promptly on a sphere of duty, by which we can largely benefit, perhaps *lastingly* bless, our native land. Let us not neglect any of those duties, that have hitherto been so ably, though unostentatiously performed by our Society. Let us continue to preserve, promote, and elucidate every point of our New England History. Let us continue to trace, in our genealogical inquiries, the parent seeds of that virtue, heroism, and patriotic self-sacrifice, that have even, during the last few years, been wreathing such glorious amaranthine garlands around the brows of New England's sons, living and dead! But let us also endeavor, by all means in our power, to establish and promote a right study of HISTORY in general throughout the country. Nor would I close without respectfully offering a practical suggestion as to the way in which this can be done by us. There are, in our Society, men eminently qualified to teach History, Political Science, Constitutional Law—to teach them *ably*, *eloquently* and *soundly*; and not only qualified, but, unless I am greatly mistaken, ready and willing to do so, without any other reward than the gratifying consciousness of assisting to promote a good object. Let us invite these gentlemen to deliver courses

of lectures, under our auspices, in some public hall, that we hire for the purpose, until the time arrives—*not, I sincerely trust, far distant* when we shall have a Hall of our own. To these lectures, invite more particularly those engaged in the work of public education, and the more advanced students of our schools. Throw them open, also, if you please, to the large and intelligent class of our artisans, who are always so ready, after their day's work is over, to avail themselves of every opportunity of gaining information and instruction, but who now are too often tempted, for want of more solid and wholesome food, to appease their keen intellectual appetite by listening to superficial and sensational harangues, political discourses by those who, too often, are ignorant of the first principles of political science, or mystifiers by transcendental and metaphysical discourses, that can have no other effect than to becloud and bewilder the minds of the hearers. And again, I would suggest that our Register, that excellent work, which forms so valuable a repertory of genealogy and local history, should henceforth devote a portion of its pages to the object I am advocating, the diffusion of right views on the study of General History and Biography, and the educating, for the benefit of this and after generations, of those valuable, those vitally important lessons, which History, and History alone, can effectually teach. I have thought and felt on this subject deeply, and you will therefore forgive me, if I trespass somewhat too largely on your patience by these remarks. My sole desire is, to render the labors of our Society actively and powerfully conducive to the welfare of our beloved country, of whom (in the words of that great Orator, who so nobly defended America against the blind and tyrannic measures of an infatuated monarch and ignorant ministry) I would most earnestly say, "My prayers shall ever be for her welfare! Length of days be in her right hand, and in her left, riches and honor! May her ways be ways of pleasantness, and all her paths be peace!"





## NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

[From the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*.]

### OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1865.

*President*.—WINSLOW LEWIS, A. M., M. D., of Boston.\*

*Vice-Presidents*.—Massachusetts, Rev. Martin Moore, A. M., of Boston; Maine, Hon. Israel Washburn, of Portland; New Hampshire, Hon. Samuel D. Bell, LL. D., of Manchester; Vermont, Henry Clark, of Poultney; Rhode Island, Usher Parsons, M. D., of Providence; Connecticut, Prof. Calvin E. Stowe, D. D., of Hartford.

*Honorary Vice-Presidents*.—New York, Hon. Millard Fillmore, LL. D., of Buffalo; New Jersey, S. A. A. A. A., of Jersey City; Pennsylvania, Nathaniel Chauncey, A. M., of Philadelphia; Maryland, Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore; Ohio, Hon. Elijah Hayward, A. B., of McConnellsville; Michigan, Hon. Lewis Cass, LL. D., of Detroit; Indiana, Hon. Ballard Smith, of Terre Haute; Illinois, Hon. John Wentworth, A. M., of Chicago; Iowa, Rt. Rev. Henry W. Lee, D. D., of Davenport; District of Columbia, Hon. George P. Fisher, of Washington.

*Corresponding Secretary*.—Rev. Henry M. Dexter, A. M., of Roxbury.\*

*Recording Secretary*.—Edward S. Rand, Jr., A. M., of Boston.\*

*Treasurer*.—William B. Towne, of Brookline.\*

*Historiographer*.—William B. Trask, of Dorchester.\*

*Librarian*.—John H. Sheppard, A. M., of Boston.\*

*Directors*.—Rev. Martin Moore, A. M., of Boston; Joseph Palmer, A. M., M. D., of Boston; Hon. George W. Messinger, of Boston; Rev. F. W. Holland, A. M., of Cambridge; Rev. C. D. Bradlee, A. M., of Roxbury.

*Publishing Committee*.—John Ward Dean, of Boston; \* William B. Trask, of Dorchester; William H. Whitmore, of Boston; William S. Appleton, A. M., of Boston; Rev. Henry M. Dexter, A. M., of Roxbury.

*Committees on Lectures and Essays*.—William Reed Deane, of Brookline; \* Rev. Washington Gilbert, A. M., of West Newton; Hon. Charles Hudson, A. M., of Lexington; Rev. E. F. Slaughter, A. B., of Boston; Rev. Dorus Clarke, D. D., of Waltham.

*Committee on Heraldry*.—William H. Whitmore, of Boston; \* Abner C. Goodell, Jr. of Salem; Augustus T. Perkins, of Boston; William S. Appleton, A. M., of Boston.

*Committee on Finance*.—Frederic Kidder, of Boston; \* Hon. George W. Messinger, of Boston; John M. Bradbury, of Boston; John W. Candler, of Brookline.

*Committee on the Library*.—Jeremiah Colburn, of Boston; \* Rev. Abner Morse, A. M., of Boston; E. R. Humphreys, LL. D., of Boston; George Mountfort, of Boston.

*Trustees of the Bond Fund*.—Col. Almon D. Hodges, of Roxbury; Frederic Kidder, of Boston; Thomas Waterman, of Boston.

*Trustees of the Barstow Fund and the Towne Memorial Fund*.—William B. Towne, of Brookline; Col. Almon D. Hodges, of Roxbury; Hon. Charles B. Hall.

### ANNUAL MEETING, 1865.

*Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 4*.—The annual meeting was held this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the rooms of the Society, No. 13 Bromfield street, the President, Winslow Lewis, M. D., in the chair.

Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, the corresponding secretary, reported that since the last monthly meeting letters accepting membership had been received from Hon. Israel Washburn, Jr., of Portland, Maine, and Charles Endicott, of Milwaukee, Wis., as resident members, and from Rev. A. P. Putnam, of Brooklyn, N. Y., as a corresponding member.

\* These with the past presidents of the Society, viz., Rev. Joseph B. Felt, LL. D., of Salem, Hon. William Whiting, A. M., of Washington, D. C., Samuel G. Drake, A. M., of Boston, and Col. Almon D. Hodges, of Roxbury, are *ex-officio* members of the Board of Directors. The Treasurer is *ex-officio* a member of the Finance, and the Librarian of the Library Committee.

John H. Sheppard, the Librarian, reported that since the last annual meeting there had been received 340 bound volumes, 561 pamphlets and 18 manuscripts, making the library to consist at the present time of 6786 bound volumes and 20,242 pamphlets.

Wm. B. Towne, the treasurer, reported that during the past year the ordinary receipts had paid the ordinary expenses, leaving the society free from debt and a balance in the treasury from this source of \$18.24. His report also showed that the life membership fund,\* which now amounts to the sum of \$1491.23, was invested in government securities, and he recommended that this fund be increased by resident members making themselves life members so far as it is practicable for them to do so, thus relieving themselves of an annual assessment, and creating a fund calculated to give strength, permanency and efficiency to the Society.

Mr. Dean, chairman of the Nominating Committee, reported a list of candidates for election as officers for the current year, who were balloted for and all unanimously chosen.

Wm. Reed Deane, chairman of the Committee on Lectures and Essays, reported that there had been sixteen papers read before the society at the monthly meetings during the past year, several of which have already been published, and most of the others will soon appear in print.†

Wm. B. Trask, the historiographer, reported that during the past year, twenty-three members had deceased, viz., 1 Life, 10 Resident, 10 Corresponding and 2 Honorary. Memoirs of twelve of these, and of four who deceased in 1863, have been read before the society since the last annual meeting.

J. Colburn, chairman of the Committee on the Library, reported that much that is valuable in our collection of Books and Pamphlets, is entirely lost to us for want of space and proper accommodation for their arrangement, and further reported that the Committee are almost daily told, that if we had rooms more commodious and perfectly safe, large additions of valuable books and manuscripts would be made to our collection.

Frederic Kidder, chairman of the Committee on the reception of Newspapers, reported that nearly a year since our esteemed member, Thomas Waterman, made the Society a donation of about 70 vols. of valuable Boston newspapers, making the collections of the Society now about 350 volumes, amongst which was the *London Morning Post*, for the year 1765, 6 & 7; *Boston Post-Boy*, 1767, 8 & 9; *N. H. Gazette*, published at Portsmouth, for the years 1780, 81 & 82; the *Independent Chronicle*, published at Boston, for 1795—1804, 5, 8, 9, 10 & 12, and the intervening vols. are much wanted; the *Yankee*, from 1812 to 19, published in Boston, and edited by David Everett; the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, for 1821, 22 & 23, and from 1849 to 1865 inclusive, and these intervening vols. are also much wanted; nearly a complete set of that valuable political and statistical journal, *Niles's Weekly Register*, the gift, some years since, of our distinguished member, the Hon. Edward Everett; the *Columbian Centinel*, from 1786 to 1831, with the exception of 1824; the *Daily Evening Transcript*, from Nov. 1813 to the present time, 31 years, being of the donation of Mr. Waterman; also, a specimen number of a large portion of the newspapers published throughout the world some ten years since, the gift of Dr. Samuel A. Shurtleff of Brookline, the collection of his recently deceased son, Carlton A. Shurtleff. It will be seen that the Society have files of newspapers from 1765 to the present day, a full century, excepting for the very important historical period from 1769 to 1779, which includes the interesting years immediately preceding and during the most active period of the Revolution. We call special attention to this hiatus, and hope it may soon be filled. As well conducted newspapers contain most valuable historical material relating to the period in which they are printed, ever increasing in value as they increase in years, will not the members and friends of this Society take measures to procure the missing volumes referred to above, and also place upon the shelves of the Library any other files of early printed newspapers that they may be able to control.

\* The payment of thirty dollars, by himself or others, will constitute any resident or corresponding member of the society a life member thereof, and entitle him, without further expense, to all the rights of a resident member during life.

† At the last March meeting, Prof. C. E. Stowe, now of Hartford, Conn., read a most elaborate and critical statement of the life and writings of Jonathan Edwards. It contained, also, incidental notices of well known New England clergymen of the time of Edwards, and of others of eminence in later years, down to the present period. This paper has been published in the German language. It was furnished by Prof. Stowe for an *Encyclopedia* lately printed in Germany. It is a lucid history of New England Theology, and we hope it may soon be published in our own language. Several papers, read before the Society in 1863, have also appeared in print the past year.



Col. A. D. Hodges, chairman of the Trustees of the Bond Fund,\* a legacy received in 1859, from the late Henry Bond, M.D., of Philadelphia, reported that no expense had been incurred by the Trustees during the past year, and that there is on hand \$50.50, derived from the sale of the *Genealogies and History of Watertown*.

Wm. B. Towne, chairman of the Trustees of the Barstow Fund, which consists of \$1000, given to the Society in 1862-3 by the late John Barstow, of Providence, a year or two before his decease, and which is devoted to the preservation of the Library, reported that during the past year there had been bound, from the income of this fund, 55 vols., and that there remained the further sum of \$163.00 of income unexpended.

The Trustees of the Towne Memorial Fund reported, that the income of this donation had not been expended; nor was it expected that it would be at present; but when the Society desired to publish a memorial volume, the income of this fund would be in readiness for that purpose.

The Committee on the legacy from the late Lieut. Gov. H. W. Cushman, reported that this donation had recently been received, and consisted of 600 vols. of miscellaneous books, 250 vols. of the Cushman Genealogy in sheets, and several manuscripts, photographs, &c. &c.

The Committee on the preparation of Biographies of deceased members reported that the work was in progress; and it was believed that at no distant day the Society will have within its archives Biographies of all or nearly all its deceased members.

Frederic Kidder, chairman of the Finance Committee, reported that the several donations to the Society were properly invested, and that, in the expenditure of the income, the wishes of the donor were carried out with the most minute exactness.

John W. Dean, chairman of the Publishing Committee, reported that the eighteenth volume of the *New-England Historical and Genealogical Register* had been completed, and that one number of the nineteenth volume—namely, that for January, 1865—had been issued. As the organ of the Society, this periodical commends itself to the support of every member; while the service it has done, and is still doing, in rescuing from destruction the fast perishing records of New England, and in collecting materials for the historian and genealogist, render it deserving of patronage by all who feel a reverence for the annals of their country.

Members and subscribers can do much by recommending it to their friends who have antiquarian tastes or take an interest in historical subjects. A corresponding member residing in New York city (James D. Fish, Esq.), who was a subscriber himself, and who was informed of the need of patronage by our periodical, was able last year to add the names of fourteen of his friends to its subscription list. If the others would each add but a single name the *Register* would be placed upon a firm foundation.†

William H. Whitmore, chairman of the Committee on Heraldry, reported that the committee had held numerous meetings, and had elicited and recorded much valuable information. It is the opinion of the committee that much good has resulted from the investigations thus incited, many families having communicated facts hitherto unrecorded. Impressed with the opinion that the results desired will be best obtained by publishing the materials as fast as collected, the members of the committee have issued a Prospectus for the publication of a monthly magazine, in which to record their proceedings.

\* This fund consists of the proceeds from the sale of Bond's *Genealogies and History of Watertown*, the balance of the edition of which in sheets, was bequeathed by the author to the society (*Register* XIII. 274; XIV. 1-3; and cover Oct., 1859). The money received from sales is to be invested and the income used for the purchase of local histories and genealogies. The book is a thick octavo, of 1094 closely printed pages, with portraits and maps. Besides the historical matter, which is interesting and valuable, there are genealogies of a great number of families. The following are some of the larger genealogies: Allen, Barnard, Bemis, Bigelow, Briscoe, Bond, Bowman, Boylston, Bridge, Bright, Browne, Chester, Child, Coolidge (Wigglesworth), Cutler, Cutting, Dix, Easterbrook, Eddy, Eyre, Fiske, Flagg, Fuller, Goddard, Goldstone, Gove, Hagar, Hammond, Harrington, Harris, Hastings, Hoar, Hubbard, Hyde, Jennison, Jones, Kimball, Lawrence, Learned, Livermore, Mason, Mixer, Morse, Norcross, Oldham, Park, Parkhurst, Peirce, Phillips (White, Abbott, Jewett, Spooner, Tillinghast, Quincy, appendices to Phillips), Saltonstall, Sanderson, Sanger, Sherman, Smith, Spring, Stearns, Stone, Talbot, Bellows, Johnson, Redington, Sparhawk, Newcomb, Pratt, Stone, Stratton, Tarbell, Thornton, Upham, Warren, Wellington, White, Whitmore, Whitney, Whittemore, Woodward and Wyman.

Some of these are fuller than most of the *Genealogies* published separately in book form, and many of them are brought down to the present time. Members and others, who feel that the society is accomplishing a praiseworthy work, can aid it by helping the sale of this book. The price is \$5, which is probably less than its cost to the author. It can be obtained of the trustees (see list above), the librarian and S. G. Drake, Boston; and of Joel Munsell, Albany.

† THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER is published quarterly, at the Society's Rooms, 13 Bromfield street. Each number is embellished with a steel portrait, and contains 96 pages, 8vo., making a yearly volume of nearly 400 pages. Those who wish to encourage the work, will please to address the editor, WILLIAM B. TRASK, as above, Boston. Subscription price, Three Dollars a year.

It is proper to add, that this enterprise is in no way connected with the Society, except that the projectors are members and compose the committee. They, however, hope that their course will have the approval and support of the Society, and that the publication will prove an aid to genealogists.

Wm. R. Deane, in behalf of the committee to whom was referred the publication by subscription of the proceedings at the Tercentenary Celebration in the State House of the Birth of Shakspeare, reported that an edition of 275 copies, octavo, on superior paper, and 25 copies in folio, on rich tinted paper, has been printed, and will be ready for delivery to subscribers in the course of the present week.

The President, Dr. Lewis, then delivered his Annual Address, after which, on motion of Rev. F. W. Holland, the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Society be presented to Dr. Winslow Lewis, for his appropriate, instructive and patriotic Anniversary Address, and that a copy be requested for publication in the Register.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Gilbert, the following preamble and resolutions were also adopted:

*Whereas*, Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, of Roxbury, and Rev. Horatio Alger, Jr., of Brewster, have declined a re-nomination to their offices,

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Society be presented to Rev. Mr. Bradlee, for the able, faithful and efficient manner in which he has performed the duties of his several offices for the last six years—namely, from 1859 to 1862 as Recording Secretary, and from 1862 to 1865 as Corresponding Secretary; and also that thanks be presented to Rev. Mr. Alger, for his services as Assistant Recording Secretary from 1863 to 1865.

*Resolved*, That copies of these Resolutions be sent to Rev. Messrs. Bradlee and Alger.

A Committee was then chosen to consider the subject of procuring a Hall, as recommended by the President, for a course of Historical lectures, consisting of Rev. Dorus Clarke, D. D., Rev. F. W. Holland and F. Kidder; after which the meeting adjourned.



# Officers of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society for the Year 1865.

## President,

WINSLOW LEWIS, A. M., M. D., of Boston.

## Vice-Presidents,

<i>Maine.</i>	Hon. ISRAEL WASHBURN, of Portland.
<i>New Hampshire.</i>	Hon. SAMUEL D. BELL, LL. D., of Manchester.
<i>Vermont.</i>	HENRY CLARK, of Poultney.
<i>Massachusetts.</i>	Rev. MARTIN MOORE, A. M., of Boston.
<i>Rhode Island.</i>	USHER PARSONS, M. D., of Providence.
<i>Connecticut.</i>	Prof. CALVIN E. STOWE, D. D., of Hartford.

## Honorary Vice-Presidents,

<i>New York.</i>	Hon. Millard Fillmore, LL. D., of Buffalo.
<i>New Jersey.</i>	S. Alofsen, of Jersey City.
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>	Nathaniel Chauncey, A. M., of Philadelphia.
<i>Maryland.</i>	Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore.
<i>Ohio.</i>	Hon. Elijah Hayward, A. B., of McConnellsville.
<i>Michigan.</i>	Hon. Lewis Cass, LL. D., of Detroit.
<i>Indiana.</i>	Hon. Ballard Smith, of Terre Haute.
<i>Illinois.</i>	Hon. John Wentworth, A. M., of Chicago.
<i>Iowa.</i>	Rt. Rev. Henry W. Lee, D. D., of Davenport.
<i>Dist. of Columbia.</i>	Hon. George P. Fisher, of Washington.

## Corresponding Secretary,

Rev. HENRY M. DEXTER, A. M., of Boston.

## Recording Secretary,

EDWARD SPRAGUE RAND, Jr., A. M., of Boston.

## Treasurer,

WILLIAM B. TOWNE, of Brookline.

## Historiographer,

WILLIAM B. TRASK, of Dorchester.

## Librarian,

JOHN H. SHEPPARD, A. M., of Boston.

## Directors, Standing Committees, and Trustees,

### Directors.

Rev. Martin Moore, A. M., of Boston.  
Joseph Palmer, A. M., M. D., of Boston.  
Hon. George W. Messinger, of Boston.  
Rev. F. W. Holland, A. M., of Cambridge.  
Rev. C. D. Bradlee, A. M., of Roxbury.

### Publishing Committee.

John Ward Dean, of Boston.  
William B. Trask, of Dorchester.  
Rev. Henry M. Dexter, A. M., of Boston.  
William H. Whitmore, of Boston.  
William S. Appleton, A. M., of Boston.

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John M. Bradbury, of Boston.  
John W. Candler, of Brookline.

### Committee on the Library.

Jeremiah Colburn, of Boston.  
Rev. Abner Morse, A. M., of Boston.  
E. R. Humphreys, LL. D., of Boston.  
George Mountfort, of Boston.

### Committee on Lectures and Essays.

William Reed Deane, of Brookline.  
Rev. W. Gilbert, A. M., of West Newton.  
Hon. Chas. Hudson, A. M., of Lexington.  
Rev. E. F. Slafter, A. B., of Boston.  
Rev. Dorus Clarke, D. D., of Waltham.

### Committee on Heraldry.

William H. Whitmore, of Boston.  
Abner C. Goodell, Jr., of Salem.  
Augustus T. Perkins, of Boston.  
William S. Appleton, A. M., of Boston.



